NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE.

THE DAILY HERALD, two centeper copy. \$7 per an TRE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturany, at sixee py, or \$5 per annum; the European Edition every West COPE, or \$3 per annum, the European Edition every Wednesday, at ein cents percopy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage, the Colifornia Edition on the 1, 11th and 21x of each month, astact cents per copy, or \$2.75 per annum. THE FARIET HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per repy, or 12 per annum.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
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AD PERTISEMENTS remessed every day; advertisements inserted in the Werkly Herald, Family Herald, and in the
Colliformia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- FAIRY CHECK -TRISH

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-Magic Man LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - Seven Sons

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- FAST WOMEN OF

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Day and Brening-Ance, of Midnight-Hipperotamus, Living Wha F, and Other Curiosities. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyresant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, PANCES, &C.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- Songs

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Brondway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLLITS. PANTOMINES, PARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Breadway. -Songs, Bar CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway .--

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street, -Burles ques, Songs, Dances, &c. -Southern Reviges.

NOVELTY CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. Songs. New York, Friday, November 22, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The Union troops have now full possession of Accomac and Northampton counties, in Virginia. The advance of the troops has been a success and full particulars will be found interesting to our

The remaining news from the Lower Potomac gives evidence of continued activity in that quarter, both on the land and the water. The rebels are busily engaged in preparing to resist any attempt on the part of the Union forces to gain possession of their batteries along the Potomac.

Since the negotiation of the new loan on Friday last, Secretary Chase has placed to the credit of disbursing officers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia over five and a half millions of dollars, to be paid to contractors and other government

The providing of pontoons wherewith to invade the country claimed by the rebels is now meeting with attention from the authorities. The preliminary experiments have proved a complete success as far as they went.

It has been ascertained that the volunteer forces of the Union army now amount to six hundred

the rebels intended to make a demonstration upon the Union pickets during the review of Wednesday, It is said that it was intended more for the purpose of frightening the civilians than for a decisive attack of the Union troops. This foreknowledge of this proposed attempt may perhaps account for the distribution of forty rounds of ball cartrige for each man previous to the review.

General Hunter has sent a letter to Adjutant General Thomas, setting forth his reasons for repudiating the Fremont and Price treaty about the carrying on of the war in Missouri

Information has been received from the HERALD special correspondents at Hilton Head relative to the progress made by the Union troops in that locality. Port Royal Island had been surveyed for strategical purposes, a dock built, storehouses erected, stores, &c., landed, a hospital established, and other work accomplished, of a nature vast and surprising when it is taken into consideration that the troops had not occupied the place ten days. A large quantity of Sea Island cotton is yet ungathered. The Baltic, which has just reached this port, brought a quantity of the staple with her.

The news from Missouri is interesting if not im portant. General Halleck had given orders to exclude fugitive slaves from the camps, as they have been detected giving military information to the rebels. General Price's rebel army was moving towards the old camp at Neosho, and General Harris' division was about to enter Kansas for the purpose of ravaging the southern counties. It was supposed that General Lane was on his track and would doubtless force him into an engagement.

The European news by the Asia is important. reporting, as it does, a synopsis of speeches delivered in London by Mr. Adams, United States Minister, and Lord Palmerston, on the American war question, the progress of the great cotton crisis in the manufacturing districts of England, the commencement of a spinner's "strike" in Preston, the influence which the convulsion in America exerts on the policy of the Bank of England Directors, the near approach of the departure of the allied expedition to Mexico, and the shipment of large bodies of British troops, with a great supply of munitions of war (including three millions of rifle ball cartridges), from Great Britain to Canada and the West Indies.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner in London on Lord Mayor's day, November 9, the Chief Magistrate of that city proposed the "Foreign Ambassadors," coupling the same with the name of Mr. Adams, the American Minister. That gentleman, in his reply, stated that his mission was to promote and perpetuate the friendly relations of the two countries. Lord Palmerston said, although circumstances

may, for a time, threaten to interfere with the sup ply of cotton, the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good. England would find in various portions of the globe a sure and ample supply, which would render her no more dependent. He stated that the country witnessed with affliction the lamentable differences among her American cousins; but added, it was not for her to pass judgment in their dispute. He expressed a hope of the speedy restoration of harmony and peace.

The London Times anticipates some difficulty amongst the allies with regard to the establishment of a new and strong government in Mexico; Spain being regarded as an extreme "high church"-as it may be termed-power, France a sort of "low church," and England of a different creed.

The London Post regards Lord Monck's position as Governor General of Canada, as one involving a very grave responsibility, and characterizes the recent visit of a United States militia officer to the soil, with the view of arresting deserters from a Michigan regiment, as an "invasion" of British territory which was not-very properly-punished as it deserved.

THE NEWS.

The Asia, from Liverpool on the 9th and Queens-town on the 10th inst., reached this port yesterday evening. Her news is one day later and of an im

portant character.

Cotton was more firm on the 9th in Liverpool, but unchanged in price. The advanced rates of the ten days previous were maintained. Breadstuffs were steady, with small sales. Consols close

The revolutionary movement was progressing in Hungary and the Turkish provinces, while Italy was very considerably agitated, notwithstanding that Garibaldi had counselled a firm yet moderate course of action to the people. The preparations for the funeral of McManus, in Dublin, were being carried out on a very splendid scale.

The City of Manchester, from Liverpool via Queenstown, reached this port yesterday, with European journals of the 7th inst. Her news has been anticipated. 25,000 sovereigns (\$125,000) despatch to Rio Janeiro.

The London News states that a considerable por

tion of Ireland is again threatened with famine and in the north the failure of the potatoes is more general and complete than in any previous year

The Charleston Courier says "Commodore Tat nall has set the men of the South an example which they should seek to imitate," which is, to "meet the enemy at the very threshold and drive him back or perish in the attempt." If Mr. Tatnal "perished in the attempt" to drive back Dupont's expedition, the news has not yet reached the North. Our accounts state that as soon as he saw the Wabash in Port Royal harbor he ran up the creeks with his fleet, and has not shown hi

Twenty-eight government prisoners, hailing from nearly all the rebel States, were released from con inement in Washington on the 18th inst., on their taking an oath not to bear arms against the Union during the present war.

Of the thirty-two members who will compose

the next New York State Senate, only six were in

that body last year.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed an ordinance appropriating an additional sum of \$500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. Wives of volunteers are to receive not exceeding two dollars per week, the eldest child one dollar and the other children fifty cents each per week, provided that no family receive more than five dollars per week. The Comptroller and City Chamberlain have charge of the distribution of the fund. A report appointing Mr. A. V. Stout Com-missioner of the Soldiers' Allotment Fund was adopted

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when a resolution was adopted giving permission to the Sarsfield Rifles to erect a tent in the City Hall Park, for the purpose of recruiting volunteers. The resolutions presented by the Aldermen at their last meeting, tendering the thanks of the people of New York to Captain Wilkes for his meritorious conduct in causing the arrest of Mason and Slidell. which were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, were unanimously concurred in. After a lengthy debate, an ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the families of the volunteer soldiers from this city was adopted. The ordinance has some important provisions, and as it will be perused with interest we give it in full in another

Mr. John McKeon moved, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, to admit Minthorn Westervelt to bail. He had been recently tried for serv ing on board a slave vessel, and the jury disagreed. The United States District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, opposed the motion, and the Court reserved

The most interesting case tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions was an indictment for burglary in the first degree against John Van Patten, who entered the dwelling house of Horace Southmayed, No. 116 West Thirteenth street, on the 1st of September. He had prepared a quantity of clothing for removal when officer Demarest arrested him. The jury convicted the accused of burglary in the second degree, and the City Judge sent him to the State prison for ten years. Ann Lane, who was convicted of stealing \$27 from Wm. Twibill, 169 East Eleventh street, was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

A large quantity of ordnance stores, &c., are now on their way for the army, in addition to the amount already arrived. The arsenals at Cold Spring, Watertown, West Troy, Springfield, Watervliet, &c., are daily sending forth invoices of guns carriages, shot, shell, canister and all kinds of amnunition for artillery service, more especially those for field and flying artillery. The route by which these articles are now sent is different from that formerly used. Transports are leaving this city continually, laden with these stores and pro-

The Mozart Hall Mayoralty Convention met last evening and neminated Fernando Wood. An address to the citizens of New York was adopted. and the proceedings were of the most harmonious character. A full report will be found in another

The cotton market was again quite firm yesterday with sales of about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 24½c. a 24½c. for middling uplands. The flour market was less buoyant and active, while prices feil off, especially for common grades, 5c. per bbl. Wheat opened heavy, with more pressure to sell, and in sales at the concession. Corn experienced but little to arrive, including good Western mixed for shipment, at 65 %c. a 66c. Pork was more active, including sales for future delivery, embracing mess, on hand, at \$12 50 s \$13, and prime \$3 50 a \$9, with sales of prime mess for future delivery at \$14 50. Sugars were steady, with sales of 300 a 400 hads. Coffee was quiet but firmly held. The improvement in freights to English ports was sustained with a fair amount of engagements, chiefly of grain and

THAT SUPPER TO PRENTICE .- Some silly stateents are going the round of the papers in relation to certain declarations said to have been made by Secretaries Cameron and Smith on the "contraband" question at the supper given to George D. Prentice in Washington the other night. It is alleged that General Cameron

reiterated the statement falsely attributed to him on a previous occasion in reference to the policy of putting arms into the hands of the Southern negroes. We have the best reasons for believing that no such sentiments dropped from Mr. Cameron. The government s undoubtedly ready to employ the services of the slaves of rebel masters whenever they are offered; but it is to put the spade and the hoe, and not muskets, in their hands. This being the only policy that has been advocated by General Cameron, it follows that the assertion that Secretary Smith disavowed it on the part of the other members of the Cabinet is as unfounded as the declarations attributed to the former. The object of these misrepresentations is evident. They are circulated to make it appear that there are differences in the Cabinet on this question of arming the slaves, when, in fact, its members are a unit against such a step.

The Case of Mason and Slidell—The Aboli-

The arrest of Mason and Slidell is leading and will lead to angry discussions on the part of the press on both sides of the Atlantic, particularly in the British empire. Already the Canadian papers have taken up the question, and as soon as the news reaches Europe, which will probably be not long after this sheet is in the hands of our readers, if the tidings have not already been wafted across the ocean by the Trent, the British journals will open in full cry against our government, and in another fortnight they will discover, if they do not now know, that they have faithful allies and sympathizers in the abolition journals of New York. The comments of the latter are of a piece with all their antecedents, and are only what might be expected by those who have observed their past career. They have hitherto played into the hands of England; they are pursuing the same game now, by endeavoring to break the unity of the people and embarrass the government on a great international question, and they will probably continue this course to the end of the chapter, if the Secretary of State does not haul them up and put a stop to their treacherous and disloyal course. The Tribune, for instance, assails the Secretary of State, and the World attacks the HERALD on the same ground—that is to say, that Mr. Seward and this journal are provoking a war with Great Britain, because we are both seeking to vindicate the rights of the United States as a nation, and would prefer a war with her rather than to make an abject surrender of those rights at her dictation.

Some of the journals palpably not understand the question they are discussing, while others, with a Satanic intent, are throwing doubts over the legality of the capture effected by Captain Wilkes. whatever views these journals may take of it there is but one light in which an American citizen can regard it, and that is the light in which we have already presented it. Captain Wilkes, and the government, who sustain his action, are right, according to all British precedents and authorities, and every principle of international law. Conscious that they are right, the government and the people will maintain the position they have assumed, and face the consequences. If a portion of the British empire were in a state of insurrection, England would adopt the same course at all hazards. Why should our vigorous young republic be less determined in the maintenance of its dignity and interests than an effete, decaying monarchy, whose day is nearly run? The cowardly abo lition journals are making appeals her mercy, deprecating her wrath, "in a bondsman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness," while with fear and trembling they call on our government and the popular press not to exasperate the toothless old lion of England, lest he may strike the na tion dead with his powerful paw. The World aggests that "if there has been any infringe nent of international rights the United States will make an apology; if Captain Wilkes is not justifiable by the law of nations, it cannot round the national honor to make a suitable apology." Thus does one dastardly organ of abolition prepare the way for the abandonment of the stand the Cabinet has made. The Tribune sinks to "a lower depth" of baseness, and proposes that we surrender to England at discreion, no matter how much we may be in the right and how much she may be in the wrong. It attacks the Secretary of State, the representative of the foreign policy of the Cabinet, because he "does not evince an earnest and frank desire to maintain the best understanding with the government of England, which is the obvious dictate of national interest, if not of national safety," and because he will not say to her Ambassador "We cannot afford to quarrel with you, and I shall take good care that you have no plausible excuse or quarrelling with us." When did such a ousillanimous course as that ever prevent Engand from going to war with a nation who was weak enough to pursue it? It is only an invitation to attack, and England would not be slow to accept it if she found it her interest and convenience to do so. But the Tribune is more specific. Here are its words:-" We have already intimated our hope that Great Britain will claim Mason, Slidell and their secretaries on the ground of the illegality of their capture. We could very well afford even to surrender them for the sake of the precedent and principle thus established." And, after portraying in the darkest and most appalling colors the dangers and the probability of an English invasion if the American government do not go down on their knees to the British aristocracy and cry peccavi, Greeley winds up his leader on "Trouble with England" by assuring his "timorous friends' that "President Lincoln will take good care that she shall not get a decent pretext for fastening a quarrel upon us;" in other words, if she claim that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is illegal, the President will surrender them to her, with an apology, and allow her, whenever she may think proper hereafter, to spit on him and his Cabinet, and insult the intelligence of

the American people. This is a foul libel on the President of the United States - a libel in which the New York Times is particeps criminis with the Tribune and the World. We ask no favors from England. We simply demand justice; and if she will not yield that we will fight her, as we did before. The true way to avert her hostility is to show a bold front, and be fully prepared for her worst. Ever since we defeated her in two wars the policy of her statesmen has been to break up our government by treachery, and to accomplish by fraud what they could not by force. By her antislavery propagandism among us she inserted a

wedge to split the nation. The abolitionists drove it home, and now they are either knowingly or unknowingly promoting her designs by advocating a policy which would truckle to her threats, and satisfy her that she had nothing to fear in aiding the rebels of the South to establish their independence. What ought to be told her is that we are as able and determined as was the republic of France to crush the insurrection, to maintain the unity and indivisibility of the republic at all hazards, and to defend ourselves at the same time against foreign aggression, if it should cost oceans of blood and of treasure. If she will not listen to words, then let us try what virtue there is in cannon balls.

John Bull in Wall Street-The Fancy Pigeons Frightened and Fluttering. Captain Wilkes (may he live a thous years) has, in his seizure of those arch traitors, son and Slidell, on board a British steamer created an awful fluttering among the fancy pigeons and lame ducks of Wall street. Its bulls too, alarmed by the apparition of John Bull, have got up a Bull run panic among themselve on a small scale, and the dabblers in fancy stocks, including those fancy stockjobbing newspapers, the World, the Tribune and the Times, are frightened out of their wits at the plain talk of the HERALD, and are down upon their marrow bones before the British lion. They will have that we are doing our utmost to bring England to the rescue of Jeff. Davis, or that we are wickedly getting up another HERALD sensation, reckless of consequences. All this is very absurd; for we can assure our fancy stockjobbing otemporaries that while England can be brought to reason and justice only through an intrepid and fearless policy, the readiest way to a rupture with her is by showing the white

The World, the Tribune and Times, which nay be considered as representing among the ancy stocks of Wall street the world, the flesh and the devil, may have their fears of their fancy stocks; they may have their misgivings as to the discretion of our Secretary of State; they may think that he is too much disposed to take the bull by the horns; but let them do what they may to soften him down, in order to save their stocks, we are confident, from the masterly policy which Mr. Seward has thus far pursued towards England, that he will not betray the just expectations of the country upon this case of fason and Slidell. We are assured upon this point; but still we may be rendering Mr. Seward a good service in warning him that our sucking doves of the World, Tribune and Times are birds of a feather, and that they flock together among the fancy pigeons and lame ducks of Wall street.

Within the last few days there has been a shocking "let down" among the fancies. The Pacific Mail Company's stock has fallen some nine per cent, the Panama Railroad five, Rock Island, Illinois Central and Michigan Central from three to four manifestly from the international problem involved in this taking of Mason and Slidell from a British ship. The dabblers in these and other fancy stocks had been buying them up in the hope of a grand rise very soon from some overwhelming victory of our Union army. Captain Wilkes, however, has knocked this beautiful idea in the head: for is not Lord Lyons grumbling and growling at Washington, and have not the provincial journals of Canada already declared war against us? Still, we think it a good thing that our Wall street gamblers in the blood and bones of our brave soldiers have received a timely rebuke. It is only our fancy stocks and pigeons that have suffered. Our city banks, with the govern-

ment loans which they have taken, amounting to over a hundred millions, are realizing in the interest thereof an average dividend of seven per cent. Of course, thus sustained by the federal treasury, they stand firm, and in their turn they give a corresponding degree of Board of Brokers, too, have done well. The resolution which they adopted in the outbreak of this rebellion, discountenancing any dabbling upon short time sales in government stocks, has operated to keep the loans and notes of the Treasury steady and strong in the public con-While our banks and the government thus

continue undisturbed by the fluttering among the fancy jobbers and kiteflyers of Wall street. we can laugh at the fears of our stockiobbing journals in reference to Mason and Slidell. These fancy stocks must take their chances. The government cannot be disgraced to save them from depreciation. The administration is charged with the maintenance. not only of the unity, but of the dignity and honor of the country, and this duty will be faithfully performed in the case of Slidell and Mason. Our abolition stockjobbing organs, which have for many years served as the tools of England in that agitation of the slavery question which has culminated in this civil war ay now find it convenient, in another form to play into her hands; but this will not do. Our government thus far has never been frightened by the bluster or bullying of England; nor have we any fear that it will be now.

Meantime, we recommend our fancy stock camblers and their newspaper organs to take down the white feather, at least until they hear the roar of the British lion. It is a shame that the bray of a donkey or two should be sufficient to frighten the fancy bulls of Wall street.

The Mayoralty Election. Now that the nominations, for the office of

Mayor, of the different political organizations into which the city is divided are virtually ended, it appears that there are three candidates in the field, Messrs. Fernando Wood, George Opdyke, and C. Godfrey Gunther. We believe them to be all estimable men, possessed of much business talent, and enjoying a generally excellent reputation for character and enterprise. Mr. Wood has the undoubted advantage over any of his rivals of being the most expert politician of the three, and having administrative faculties of the highest order. The accusations that have been made against him, in reference to the increase of municipal taxation are absurd and nonsensical, and those that make them know it. State legislation has shorn the Chief Magistrate of the city of his powers to such an extent that he is helpless to prevent pecuniary abuses, to any considerable extent. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen hold the yearly expenditures of New York island in their own hands, and, if the people do not choose to hold them responsible for extravagance and peculation, they have no right to complain of any one else. In several points of view, the coming charter

election possesses features of no inconsiderable importance. It has been demonstrated, by the

details of the late county election, that it is not at all to be inferred by the mere fact of an individual having received a nomination, that he will receive the support of those who have nominated him. Rings within rings are the order of the day; the latest method of furthering objects, which those who pull the wires and manage the details of political machinery, have in view. Thus, the putting up of Mr. Gunther by the debris of Tammany Hall, is a simple outburst of hatred and animosity against Fernando Wood, while the secret intention of those who nominated him is to cast their suffrages for Mr. Opdyke, and to strain every nerve to elect the latter. It is a shrewd game, and might possibly be successful, were it not that there is still another element at work which the pretended Gunther men do not take into consideration. While they are engaged in deceiving and cheating their own candidate, a large portion of the republican rank and file are deserting their old standard, and will go for Wood against all comers.

Up to a very recent period, the entire repub lican party in the State of New York looked up to William H. Seward as their natural leader He was their beau ideal, their Magnus Apollo, the very deity, whose mandates they blindly obeyed, without a thought of disaffection or wavering. The disappointment of certain abolition editors in their little aspirations has led to a change in all this. They have visited their failure to obtain promotion, foreign missions and consulships at Mr. Seward's door, and have become his most implacable enemies. The singular exposures that have been deveoped, of the causes of the animosity of Greeley of the Tribune and Raymond of the Times are known to everybody. Now these latter are among the very men who have put up Mr. Opdyke as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and, as a consequence, the old fashioned republicans of the city are pretty sure to vote in a body against him, and in favor of Fernando Wood. This presents an entirely new phase of affairs, and establishes the probability of a coalition between Seward and Wood for the advantage of both. Each of them is firm in his support of the administration, and, while the former has become conservative in his position. in consequence of the war, the latter has given up his old affiliations with Henry A. Wise and the fireeaters of Virginia, and goes in heart and soul for the restoration of the integrity of the Union, on the basis put forth by the President and his advisers.

The election which is forthcoming will be the first fruits of an entire change of political programme in the State of New York, beginning in this city. Mr. Gunther will be abandon by Tammany and his own party to defeat Mr. ood, while the latter will be reinforced by the Seward element in the republican ranks, and the chances decidedly are that they will secure his election.

Wallack's Theatre.

There was a very full gathering at this house last night o witness the first representation of a new comedy in

three acts, entitled "The Magic Marriage." Some idea of the piece may be formed from the title, and when we say

that it is, to a great extent, a dramatic version of a fairy tale, probability will not be looked for. It shows traces or a French origin, but has a distinctive character in many material points. The plot is consistent and developed with great nicety, and the miss on scene and acting are appropriate and effective. Two of the tab-leaus elicited the warmest applause, and the view of the mountains and the sea from the chateau gardens with the bright sun shining over all, could not have been more true to nature. It was positively refreshing to the eye. when the belief in sorcery was almost universal. The ducats, being detained at Naples by age and infirmities Hoey), to Genoa as her representative in a lawsuit involv-ing the possession of property to the amount of ten millies of ducats. For this reason, and the better to carry out a project of her own, the Countess introduces herself to the Marquis Malfridi, Minister of Police (Mr. C. Fisher.) as the veritable old lady. The Marquis becomes deeply enamored of her property, insinuates that without his aid there will be but little chance of success, offers his hand, and obtains a requirise that the Machienes his and there will be but into chance or success, ones mis hand and obtains a promise that the Marchioness will make immediate choice of a husband. Maifridi uses his influence in her favor among the judges, and sends a certain gipsy, Zilla (Miss Morant), with instructions to use the strongest predictions in his behalf. No one discovers the Countess' disguises, and she pretends to have a most unbounded faith in the skill of the fortuneteller, istens eagerly to what "the cards relate," their frightens Zilla by charging her that all her pretended knowledge of foturity is dorived from the Minister of Secret Police, but promises to keep the secret on condition that the gipsy will aid her in return. Among the staunchest believers in the latter's skill is the Chevalier Monte Cellini (Mr. Leste: Wallack), a gay, handsome knight, who had formerly declined to exchange his bachelor's liberty against the Countess and her fortune, because, happening at that time to be very flush of money, he saw no necessity to burthen himself with a poid, especially as the latter might be postponed for a considerable time. The marriage is to take place immediately. Zilla comes to the young man's aid, and pretends to administer a charm to the Marchioness, which restores here to youth, and as a natural consequence the Chevaller fails deeply and truly in love. A fresh complication now takes place; for the old lady has disappeared, and Cellini is accused of having married the old Marchioness for her fortune, and with a view to get rid of her as soon as he had secured the keys of her coffers; he is therefore arrested on suspicion of four lay. In his horror and distress Zilla reappears and professes to be able, by a counter charm, to bring back the antique dame. Cellini refuses to sacrifice the youth and beauty of his Countess; but his scruples do not avail; the notion is administered, and, what is still worse, Zilla, in her agitation, gives an overdose, and the young busband sees his wife return mubling and tottering, semething more than a century old. The Chevalier's distress is extreme, but does not last long, for the Countess, convinced of his love, confesses the imposture and its cause. Malfridi announces the successful termination of the lawsuit, and all acknowledge that woman's wit is once more in the ascendant.

Loster Wallack, as the Chevalier Cellini, appeared to great advantage, and had a fine field for the exercise of

great advantage, and had a fine field for the his most telling qualities, while Mrs. Hoey, as the Marchi oness, rather exaggerated the infirmities of age, but or the whole, sustained her double character very creditably ; but in the character most natural to her of the two she was admirable. Mr. Fisher, as Malfredi, acted his part well, and Miss F. Morant, as the Sorceress, showed that she is an actress of considerable merit. The second et is decidedly the best of the three. The farce of "The Scapegoat" followed, in which Mr.

George Holland and Mrs. John Sefton made their debut very successfully.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF CHARLES ANDER SON.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1861. The San Antonio Herald of the 26th ult. says that Char-les Anderson, who was arrested by Ben. McCulloch for attempting to come North, had escaped from the guard and was then at large.

Personal Intelligence.

Rev. Father Moore, of Rechester, and a number of officers connected with the Irish regiment now being raised in the western part of the State, have arrived in town, on business connected with the regiment, and are staying at Sweeny's Hotel.

NEW MAP OF THE MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN STATES.-We have received a colored military map of the Middle and Southern States, showing the seat of war during the present rebellion. It is published by W. Schaus, 749 Broad way, and is a fine specimen of artistic skill.

RECITATIONS OF ENTIRE PLAYS FROM MEMORY. - Mr. Task tro will give his second entertainment of the season, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, near Eleventh street, on which occasion he recite the tragedy of " Hamlet."

THE FRENCH FRIGATES IN OUR HARBOR.

Where They Come From Where They Go, dec.

The frigate Pomone, of the French imperial navy, which arrived in this port on the evening of Wednesda last, now lies at anchor off the Battery. She is a ver-fine looking vessel at a distance, but on a near approach there is nothing of that imposing character that we generally expect from a first class ship of war. With hei tricolor flaunting in the breeze, her rigging covered with generally oxpoct from a first class ship-of-war. With her tricolor flaunting in the breeze, her rigging covered with hammocks and her long hull thumping the wayes, she presents a distant view almost as grand and majestic as a large line-of-battle ship. But the illusion gradually ceases as one draws near to her. Her size, which at first seems very great, suddenly diminishes, and we discover that she is a very ordinary frigate after all.

on coming on board the ship and being informed con-corning her history, we find that it would be unfair to ex-pect great thin gs of her. Although no stranger to the waters of the bay of New York—having visited this port waters of the bay of New York—having visited this port some eight or nine years ago—she comes to us on this occasion in an entirely new guise. Ten years since the Pomone was a first class saling frigate of the French navy. Now she occupies only a secondary position in the great steam marine which the reigning Emperor has so rapidly built up. When the idea that screw steam-ships-of-war were to rule the occan was first broached in France the Pomone was first selected to be experimented upon. By the magic power of the engineer and artisan she was very soon converted into the steam frigate we now see in our harbor. Since her completion we know what great changes have taken place in the vessels of the Fronch as well as in those of the British navy. Improvements and inventions have followed hard upon each other, until now the newly converted frigates of the old times have come to take the same position in relation to the new iron-plated ships that saling vessels had to them some twelve or fifteen years ago.

The Pomone has come to this port direct from Halifax, Nova Scotia, but nothing has as yet transpired as to her future movements. It, however, some very evident that she is to accompany the European allied expedition to Mexico (although her name has not been mentioned among the French ships detailed for that purpose), and to take a hand in the coming game, in case of necessity. She will lay in New York harbor for a few days, during which, there is no doubt, the officers will have an opportunity of visiting the illimitable curiosities of the Paris of the Western World.

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visiting the illimitable curiosities of the Paris of the Western World.

This frigate is of the Yarmouth bloater school. Her bows are round, thick and heavy, and she seems to have been built expressly to sail slow and make long voyages. Her engines are low prossure, and of about 250 horse power. With machinery so insufficient in force, it would be impossible to propel the vessel at anything like the velocity which is attained by modern ships of war. In quiet weather, and when calm sees prevail, the vessel can get on very comfortably, and with the aid of her sails sometimes pretty rapidly; but in stiff gales and rough seas she makes but very poor progress. She has an armament of thirty-six guns, all of them in fine order and capable of good execution, but noto rifled. She loft L'Orient—where she was built in the year 1849—on the 25th of April last, and has been on the North American station, cruising between Haifax and Newfondland, up to the present time. The Marquis de Monthelon, the French Censul General, paid her his official visit soon after hear arrival in port on Wednesday evening. A boat was then despatched from the frigate to inform the garrison on Governor's Island of their intention to salue the United

to the present time. The Marquis de Montholon, the French Consul denoral, paid her his official visit soon after her arrival in port on Wednesday evening. A boas was then despatched from the frigate to inform the garrison on Governor's Island of their intention to salute the United States Hag. The information was received in the usual courteous manner, and in the course of the afternoon the frigate thundered her salute across the waters of the bay while the grim guns of Fort Columbus sont back the reverberations to the shore.

Our reporters were very kindly received on board the vessel, and, by order of the superior officers, shown all through all the departments of the ship. The saamen—who are at the same time the marines—are all "jolly goof fellows." Some of them are particularly intelligent and courteons. The young man who accompanied our reporters, explaining the working of the guns and the general arrangement of the versel, oxhibited the most lively intelligence and a knowledge of nautical affairs that would do credit to many officers. To inquiries as to how the sailors live on beard, we were told that they got along very well indeed. Every man is every other man's friend, and in case of a friendly fight every other man is each other man's opponent, as on board all ships-of-war. And so they go. The men are all robust and in excellent health. At about three o'clock yesterdy—as is the case nearly every day—they were drilled in the exectise of small sword and masketry. As the largest proportion of the crew consists of new men, the exercises were rather imporfect.

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On the spar deck there are several brass carronades, used for landing parties and boat attacks. They can also, in case of necessity, be made to ocumend the main deck of the vessel, and be used very destructively against a boarding party.

The Pomone accompanied the French naval contingent in the allied expedition against Schastopol some years ago, and participated in the bombardment of that fortistation. We may shortly hear of some of her new exploits at no great distunce from New York. Taking her altogether, she is a very fine vessel, though nothing to be compared with the Roanoke, Wabash or Niagars of our own navy. If it should ever be thought right to exchange her present armament of smooth bore for rided guns, and to increase her steam power to some extent, she may be made a very formidable ship-of-war.

A number of painters were yesterday employed cleaning and dressing up the sides of the ship. In two or three days she will be in her full holiday suit, when no doubt those who are curious in the matter will go down and pay a visit to the warlike stranger.

inree days she will be in her full holiday suit, when no doubt those who are curious in the matter will go down and pay a visit to the warlike stranger.

We give below a list of her officers:—
Commandant—Le Marquis de Montaignac de Chauvence.
Second Commandant—Vicomte de Franclieu.

Licutenants de Vaissaus—Du Temple, De St. Phalle,
Lauvet, D'Abancourt and Crespin.

Ensignes de Vaissaus—Dubreuil and Costa.
Surpons—Bourg ault, Bacquie and Thierry.
Purser. Ricert.

The hospital arrangements of the frigate are very com-plete. The men are all in good health; no fover or seri-ous diseases prevail, and beyond a few bruises sustained by one or two men, the ship's crew may be said to be in excellent health.

THE STEAM FRIGATE BELLONE o'clock yesterday afternoon, and dropped anchor off the

Battery, at a short distance from the Pomone and the French steamer Catinat, which still lies a little to the eft of Castle Garden. The Belione is a frigate of an en tirely different class from the one we have just described. She is more modern, and, though her armament may not be of a very superior kind, yet she has had many advantages not accorded to older vessels of her class. Her bews are sharp and delicate, and not round and heavy as in the case of the Pomone. Her spars are light and well braced, and not so heavy as these of the other frigate—another evidence of her later origin.

The Bellone, as soon as she came to anchor, sent a beat to Governor's Is and to announce her intention of saluting the flag. The compliment will of course be returned by the forts on the island. We will then hear more about her movements.

Steamships Jura and City of New York. Sr. Johns, N. F., Nov. 20, 1861.

The telegraph line breakers are still at work. The

thirty-three miles from here, and renaired by sever ment in the manner of cutting the wires. They are filed off instead of being classify cut with a stone. The City of Manchester's news was delayed till Sunday

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The line has been cut every hour to-day; but we have many men and horses out to repair it as soon as it is cut. The Harbor Grace line is believed to be utterly destroyed. The election takes place to-day, and quiet will probably prevail hereafter.

The steamship Jura, from Quebec for Liverpool, possed Cape Race at half-past eleven o'clock this morning. A galo from the northeast was bloosing. Cape Race at half-past eleven o'clock this morning. A galo from the northeast was blowing; signalized her to come under the lee shore, but she refused, in consequence of the height of the gale.

The steamship City of New York will arrive off Cape Race about midnight, but there are no prospects of boarding her.

MOVEMENTS OF HON, ANDY JOHNSON, ETC. Hon. Andy Johnson arrived here this evening from astern Kentucky, and General Sherman left for St. Louis.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVA. HARRISBURG, Nov. 21, 1861.

for Fortress Monroe in a day or two.

The Eighty fifth, Col. Joshua B. Howell, left this after The Ninety-third, Col. McCarter, left for Washing

yesterday.

Col. Williams' Ninety-second (cavalry) leaves in a few days for Kentucky, horses baving arrived. Fearful Gale at the Eastward.
Sr. Jones, N. F., Nov. 21, 1831.
A fearful gale from the eastward prevailed last nightith a heavy rain; but it is now moderating.

ALBANY, NOV. 21—P. M.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat, in oar lots, at 34 3 a \$1 44 for white Michigan. Rye 86c. Oats, 47c. at 745c; sales 15,000 bushels. Corn active: sales 36,000 bushels. Western mixed at 61½c. a 62c., principally, however, at 61½c., affoat. No sales of barley: receipts moderate. Whiskey, 20½c. Shipped by tows to New York November 20—73,200 bushels cont. 6,300 bushels vog. 238,300 bushels wheat, 43,600 bushels cate, 12,000 bushels

feed.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—P. M.

Flour unchanged. Grain of all descriptions dull and heavy. No sales reported. Whiskey nominal at 17c, Canal freights—wheat 6c, to Rochester. Imports—19,000 bbis. flour. Exports—2,000 bbis. flour, 40,000 bushels wheat, 13,000 do. corp.

bbls. four. Exports—2,000 bots. four, 40,000 bushels wheat, 13,000 do. corn.

Oswano, Nov. 21—P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in better demand: sater last night of 22,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago apring at \$1, to day 9,000 bushels Chicago spring on p. t., 4,100 bushels Canada club at \$1, and 1,800 bushels do. at \$100\frac{1}{2}\$. Cora quiet. Earley firm, with a material advance: sales 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 56:c., and 4,000 bushels Terronto at 80c. Rye firm: sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 68c. a 70c. Peas dult: sales 500 bushels at 40c. Canal freights unchanged—wheat 22c., corn 20c., to New York. I ake imparts—4,700 bushels rye. Canal exports—800 bbls. flour, 40,000 bushels wheat, 13,300 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels barley, 12,000 bushels rye.